

## INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 35 (37-41). LONDON: Friday, rain. Temp. 44 (38-41). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 6-10 (46-50). FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 6-9 (32-36). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. —41 (25-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

No. 30,775

\*\*\*

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1982

Established 1887

## U.S. Sees Progress By El Salvador in Respecting Rights

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Despite reports of a massacre of civilians by government troops in El Salvador, President Reagan certified Thursday that the forces are making a "concerted and significant effort" to respect human rights.

Mr. Reagan's signing of the certification, announced by the State Department, allows continued U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The State Department also announced that the administration

Guerrilla leaders urge President Reagan to support a negotiated settlement to the civil war. Page 5.

was considering an increase in aid to El Salvador because of a general intensification of guerrilla activity designed to sabotage the free elections scheduled for March 28.

A department spokesman said El Salvador had asked for replacements of planes destroyed in a guerrilla attack Wednesday on an air base near San Salvador.

Corroboration Problems Cited

The Foreign Assistance Act, approved last month, required the president to make the certification within 30 days, and at six-month intervals for two years, to allow \$25 million in military aid and \$40 million in economic assistance to be sent to the military-civilian junta in El Salvador. The act does not give Congress the right to challenge the validity of findings in the certification.

Before the State Department's announcement, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a Washington-based organization interested in human rights, said it would try to block the aid in a federal district court if Mr. Reagan made the certification.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said: "We would obviously deplore such an incident" if reports contained in articles published Wednesday by The New York Times and The Washington Post about a massacre of major proportions in Morazan province proved true. (Page 5).

Mr. Romberg made it clear, however, that the official U.S. position was that it was virtually impossible to firmly confirm such reports. "We will continue to seek actively corroboration of such reports," he said, "but I think we have to realize the continuing difficulty in El Salvador of tabulating civilian deaths, let alone the difficult if not impossible task of attributing responsibility.... And stories detailing such deaths frequently have a politically motivated overtone."



CIVILIAN HONDURAS LEADER — Roberto Suazo Cordova waves to crowds after being sworn in as the first civilian president of Honduras in nine years. Page 5.

## French Sale to Managua Said to Include Rockets

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France has agreed to sell rockets and shoulder-fired rocket launchers to Nicaragua as part of an arms deal that had been criticized by the United States, according to diplomatic sources.

When the arms deal was reversed,

there had been no mention of the week and practicing "torture of the most brutal kind."

## "Not Aberrations"

In a 275-page report designed to persuade the Reagan administration not to continue military assistance and sales to El Salvador, the groups also charged the government there with responsibility for the disappearance of more than 600 persons and accused it of repressing the Roman Catholic Church and suspending freedom of the press.

The violations of human rights taking place in El Salvador are not aberrations," the report said. "Rather, they are selectively directed against those perceived as opposing the country's economic and political system."

In a statement with the report, the ACLU said it ordinarily concentrates on rights cases in the United States but became involved in this debate because U.S. involvement was significant in "civil liberties violations" in El Salvador. The Americas Watch Committee is a private organization that monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere.

purely "defensive" and confirmed reports that it consisted of two Alouette-3 helicopters, a pair of coastal patrol boats and a dozen military trucks.

Nothing was said publicly of the rockets or rocket launchers.

French sources said Paris informed the United States privately that they also were part of the deal, but other diplomatic sources said the information was withheld.

The newly disclosed part of the sale further highlights the sharp differences between President François Mitterrand's government and the Reagan administration over how best to deal with Central America.

Despite Mr. Mitterrand's support of a tough approach to the Soviet Union, his Socialist government has expressed sympathy for Latin American revolutionary movements such as the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, saying they will avoid Communist allies only if they find help in the West.

This was the main explanation for the \$15.8 million sale signed secretly in December and revealed Jan. 7. At that time, the French Ministry of External Relations insisted that the equipment was included in the sale.

Defense Department spokesman contacted Wednesday said the Pentagon had known about the sale in advance of the Weinberger-Hernu meeting and that the secretary "expressed his displeasure with the sale" to the French, but they were unsure whether the U.S. side had told that the sale included the rockets.

The rocket launcher, a bazooka-like weapon, has become a favorite of guerrillas around the world because it can knock out armored vehicles or reinforced buildings from a distance. Sale of such weapons are considered sensitive because it is difficult to describe them as defensive.

In addition, the Reagan administration charges that Nicaragua is transferring arms to rebels fighting the U.S.-backed junta in neighboring El Salvador, and individual weapons such as the rocket launchers are easily moved. The French government, however, says it has guarantees that its weapons will not be transferred or used by others.

## French Position Rejected

The French position that the sale is aimed at keeping Nicaragua from moving into a closer relationship with the Soviet Union and Cuba was rejected by U.S. officials when the previously known part of the sale was announced earlier this month. It was described by a senior U.S. diplomat as "naïve."

Mr. Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expressed official disapproval during meetings in Jordan this month with Mr. Hernu. Mr. Haig also registered a stiff complaint the following week in a meeting in Brussels with the French external relations minister, Claude Chevallier, and U.S. Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith told lower ranking officials in the Foreign Ministry and presidential palace of Washington's irritation.

French officials, nevertheless, said the U.S. reaction was not as strong as they had expected. They portrayed the secretary's complaint as short and pro forma.

One explanation for Washington's moderate response then is the attention being devoted to the Polish crisis with the Reagan administration eager to enlist as much European support as possible for moves against the Soviet Union.

Another explanation for Washington's moderate response then is the attention being devoted to the Polish crisis with the Reagan administration eager to enlist as much European support as possible for moves against the Soviet Union.

Yarmouk is the site of a battlefield in northern Jordan where the Islamic armies won a decisive victory over the Byzantine forces in the late seventh century, opening the way for the spread of Islam throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

Although initial information was sketchy, the expectation here was that more details on the role Jordan planned for itself in the war on the Iraq-Iran border should be available as the Jordanian government is putting together a plan of action.

King Hussein visited Iraq last week and said he was impressed by the steadfastness and unity of the



HIJACKING IN COLOMBIA — Policemen keep watch on an airliner commandeered by leftist guerrillas over Colombia Wednesday. The hijackers freed hostages Thursday. Page 5.

## Hussein to Send Jordanian Force To Assist Iraq in Fight With Iran

Washington Post Service

AMMAN — King Hussein of Jordan said Thursday night that he is sending a contingent of all-volunteer troops to fight alongside Iraq in its war against Iran.

In an impassioned half-hour television speech to the nation, King Hussein said he would personally rejoin the force going to Iraq and remain there as long as he could.

In his speech, the king was vague about the size of the force and its precise duties. The assumption here is that a force of at least several thousand would join the Iraqi Army in its 14-month-old war with Iran.

The Jordanian entry into the war would certainly have major repercussions on the Arab scene. It would virtually rule out any possibility of a pan-Arab consensus on the pressing issue of peacemaking with Israel, which was the main issue before the aborted Arab sum-

mit at Fez, Morocco, in late November.

The Jordanian announcement appeared to indicate that Iraq was facing difficulties in its war strategy. Jordan supported Iraq from the start of the war and has been especially active in supplying military needs.

But Thursday night, King Hussein said that the time had come to provide Iraq more than moral support and transport facilities. He said it was the duty of those who believed in the Arab nation to help Iraq on the battlefield.

Syria and Libya are helping Iraq, and the king's announcement of Jordan's entry on Iraq's side now makes this war one more divisive issue in an Arab world that is already badly split on the ideological level and on the tactics for dealing with Israel.

King Hussein visited Iraq last week and said he was impressed by the steadfastness and unity of the

Iraqis. He also said in his television address that it was the duty of Arabs to stand by Iraq in its war against Iran because Iraq had always done its part in the Arab struggle against Israel.

The king's speech suggested strongly that other Arab states might contribute to the volunteer force going to Iraq. He said the force would be called the "Yarmouk army."

Yarmouk is the site of a battlefield in northern Jordan where the Islamic armies won a decisive victory over the Byzantine forces in the late seventh century, opening the way for the spread of Islam throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

Although initial information was sketchy, the expectation here was that more details on the role Jordan planned for itself in the war on the Iraq-Iran border should be available as the Jordanian government is putting together a plan of action.

## Dozier Is Freed As Police Raid Leftist Hideout

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ROME — U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was liberated this morning, 42 days after his abduction by leftist terrorists, in a police raid on an apartment in the northern city of Padua. The American officer was unharmed and, according to the U.S. ambassador, Maxwell M. Rabb, he is in excellent health.

Five persons, including one or two women and described by Italian police as members of the Red Brigades, were seized in the apartment. No shots were said to have been fired, but one of the prisoners was taken to a Padua hospital with a head wound said to have been caused by a blow with a rifle butt.

It was the first time Italian authorities had succeeded in freeing a hostage taken by the Red Brigades.

Gen. Dozier, 50, was taken to a U.S. military hospital in Vicenza, 20 miles from Padua, for what Mr. Rabb said would be an indefinite period of medical observation.

## Pistol at Head

Padua police reports, cited by ANSA, the Italian news agency, said that one of his captors was aiming a pistol at the general's head when the squad of 10 special anti-terrorist police broke into the second-floor apartment.

Speaking by telephone to Mr. Rabb, Gen. Dozier said he was feeling well but added, according to the ambassador: "But I didn't feel that good just the moment before I was rescued. A gun was pointed at me and I didn't know if that was my last moment."

"Marvelous, OK," police, were the first words Gen. Dozier said, in Italian to his liberators, according to ANSA. "I have witnessed a man and a woman. This information could not be confirmed."

President Sandro Pertini received a call from President Reagan, who thanked him for Gen. Dozier's deliverance.

According to UPI, Mr. Reagan expressed "deep appreciation" to Italy. "Our prayers have been answered," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying.



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier after his release in Padua, Italy.



Gen. Dozier's daughter, Sharon, kisses her mother after hearing that he had been freed by the police from the Red Brigades.

## Poland Says U.S. Spy Network Caused Unrest

By John Danion  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The government accused the United States Thursday of extensive espionage in Poland and said that the CIA played a significant role in creating anti-government opposition here.

At an extraordinary news conference for Polish and foreign journalists, two colonels from the Interior Ministry and an official from the chief military prosecutor's office presented what they asserted was evidence of U.S. spying, including film clips of three diplomats formerly stationed here and the naming of six U.S. diplomats in other countries whom they said

## U.S. says Russia is not aiding Poland on debt repayments. Page 2.

closed booths containing what were labeled as U.S. spy devices, including transistor radios, cameras, code papers, and disappearing ink pellets secreted in the handle of a shaving brush. Reporters examined the objects before the conference opened, as a song sung by Tom Jones was piped into the room.

Earlier, he maintained that the CIA had "played an active role in

## U.S. says Russia is not aiding Poland on debt repayments. Page 2.

creating opposition structures to the state" by providing dissident organizations with printing equipment, financial assistance and "communications with foreign centers."

The film was a part of a five-part series that began on Polish television Wednesday night entitled "Who is Who." It was based on a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grim-faced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in on

St. Petersburg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check," on March 13.

## Begin Reported Firm On Right to Build More West Bank Settlements

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — In talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin indicated some flexibility on the questions of land and water rights in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but remained firm on Israel's freedom to build civilian settlements even if there is an agreement on a Palestinian self-governing authority, of official Israeli sources said Thursday.

The sources said Mr. Haig suggested that the current 85 Israeli settlements would be enough. But, the source said, Mr. Begin replied that while he does not necessarily have establishment of more of them in mind, settlements have nothing to do with the autonomy

issue and that Israel's right to build on land that is not privately owned by Arabs cannot be disputed.

[Mr. Haig flew to Cairo Thursday and said that he was bringing new suggestions for Israel and Egypt to consider. Mr. Haig began immediate talks with President Hosni Mubarak, Reuters reported from Cairo. It was his second trip to Cairo this month.]

[Mr. Haig said: "I want to make clear we did not come here with an American plan on autonomy, but rather some proposals and suggestions in specific areas of autonomy where there has been a longstanding disagreement." Reuters reported.]

### Legal Question

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, after meeting with Mr. Haig, also said that Israel must retain the freedom to build settlements. Mr. Burg, head of Israel's autonomy negotiating team, said: "Our position is very clear. First of all, we know that President Reagan did not say the settlements are illegal. That is a difference between this administration and the former administration. That is very important, and if they are not illegal, then surely from our point of view they were legal from the very first day, and that we have to continue because settlements are part of our concept of the security of the state."

A government source said that land and water rights in the occupied territories was also a major topic in the talks. Mr. Begin, the source reported, said he would be willing to negotiate a sharing of veto rights between the proposed Palestinian autonomous council and Israel on proposals for use of land and water.

The third major topic reportedly was the size and scope of authority



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Thursday outside Cairo to discuss ways of getting the Palestinian autonomy negotiations moving.

## Protesters Judged In Soviet Georgia

*Reuters*

MOSCOW — Five young Georgians have received suspended sentences for their part in an apparently nationalist demonstration last October in the town of Mtskheta, sources in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi said Thursday.

A man and four women aged between 18 and 24 were given five-year suspended sentences after a three-day trial last week in Mtskheta. They were accused of hooliganism.

Details of the demonstration Oct. 14 remained sketchy, but a number of young persons were arrested after a service at the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral in Mtskheta, an important Georgian religious center. Communist youth leaders said some students had "incorrect" political views and were indulging in "pseudo-nationalist heroics."

## The Cashmere House

Foremost specialist in 100% pure Cashmere

## SPECIAL SALES

For those who love and appreciate true Cashmere

Thousands of pull overs

men - women

Sunday January 31st from 2 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. and the following days open non stop from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

2, rue d'Aquessau (corner of Fg St-Honoré), Paris 8<sup>e</sup>

## THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT NETWORK OF BUSINESS MAGAZINES

### reaches more business executives

#### EUROPE

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT  
ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA  
ESPANSIONE  
ESPANSIONE/HARVARD  
FAKTA  
FARMAND  
INDUSTRIEMAGAZIN  
MANAGEMENT TODAY  
MÅNEDS BØRSEN  
VECKANS AFFÄRER

publication	country	readership
monthly	Multinational	227,000
weekly	Spain	224,000
monthly	Italy	234,000
quarterly	Italy	160,000
monthly	Finland	51,000
weekly	Norway	177,000
monthly	Germany	127,000
monthly	UK	146,000
monthly	Denmark	123,000
weekly	Sweden	277,000
Total Audience		1,746,000

#### PACIFIC

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT  
AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS  
NIKKEI BUSINESS  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL REPORT

publication	country	readership
monthly	Multinational	274,000
alt. weeks	Australia	160,000
alt. weeks	Japan	602,000
monthly	China	1,230,000
Total Audience		2,266,000

#### AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT  
ALAM AL IDARAH

publication	country	readership
monthly	Multinational	255,000
monthly	in English	336,000
Total Audience		591,000
Audience		5,173,000

#### LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

publication	country	readership
monthly	Multinational	570,000
monthly	in Spanish	
Total Audience		5,173,000

CALL IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS TO TELL YOU MORE

London: Richard Harradine, (District Manager, UK, Belgium & Netherlands) Peter Welfand (District Manager, UK & Scandinavia) Vivien James (District Manager, UK, France & Italy) 34 Dover Street, London W1 Tel 01-493-1451

Paris: Lorraine Benoist-Lucy (Sales Assistant) 17 rue Georges Bazet, 75116 Paris Tel 720-3342

Frankfurt: Irmgard Oettinger, (District Manager, Germany, Switzerland & Austria) Dieter Rotherbach (District Manager, Eastern Europe) Leibnizstrasse 27C, Frankfurt Main Tel 72-01-61

Milan: Vivien James (District Manager) 1 Via Baracchini, Milan 20123 Tel 86-90-617

Mackinlay's  
LEGACY  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
12  
YEARS OLD

12  
YEARS OLD

Five generations of Mackinlays have put their name to it.

## EEC 9% Rise For Farmers Is Assailed

### Plan Rejected by Farm And Consumer Lobbies

*Reuters*

BRUSSELS — Plans to give farmers of the European Economic Community a 9-percent price rise this year were assailed Thursday by a consumer lobby as too high and by a farming organization as too low.

The proposals, agreed to by the European Economic Community's Executive Commission Wednesday, were defended by Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager as striking the right balance between the market's 270 million consumers and its 8 million farmers.

The consumers, led by BEUC, said the plans would mean unjustified increases in the cost of butter, flour and sugar in the shops.

The commission estimated that 9-percent increases in the guaranteed prices paid to farmers for products that include milk, butter, sugar, olive oil, meat and wine would add about 3 percent to prices in the shops.

A BEUC spokesman said rises in processing charges would make that figure much higher, while farmers assailed the proposals for opposite reasons.

Emile Capodilupo, president of the powerful farm lobby COPA, said a 9-percent price rise was a blow to farmers whose incomes fell 25 percent in the last three years.

The cost of the 9-percent increase over a full year was estimated at \$770 million.

But Britain, which has been fighting for rebates on its payments to the EEC budget, has threatened to block any price rises until it gets the cash.

Diplomats said the argument over financial reform, which has plagued EEC states for the last six months, would thus spill over into the price-fixing talks.

They said the commission had also left unresolved the key issue of how to reduce subsidies to dairy farmers, the single most expensive item in the budget. Member states have been negotiating for months over how to curb milk production that is nearly 20 percent over the community's needs.

Zbigniew Karcz, head of the ministry's foreign department, said in a recent interview that without the cooperation of the Senate subcommittee on European affairs the way to maintain maximum leverage on the Polish government is to continue pressing for repayment. "The most important thing we can do about the suspension of talks on the debt owed to Western governments is to try to collect it," Mr. Leland said.

In addition to the bank debt, Poland owes \$10 billion to 16 Western governments, including \$3.15 billion to the United States, according to a joint Treasury and State Department fact sheet submitted to the Senate.

Western governments, acting together, agreed last April to defer payments of Poland's debt to them. The banks, moving on a parallel track, agreed on Dec. 4 to postpone payment of \$2.4 billion in principal due last year if the interest was paid quickly.

An estimated \$700 million in interest was due in the last nine months of 1981. When martial law was declared in mid-December, some \$350 million had been paid, according to Wednesday's testimony. The Treasury-State Department fact sheet placed the amount of interest now due at \$250 million.

The administration officials said the Soviet Union had provided credits to Poland mainly to acquire Soviet goods.

Because the Soviet Union has been reported to be a major seller of gold in Western bullion markets in recent weeks, speculation arose that it was using the money to help Poland avoid a default that would jeopardize the credit standing of all Eastern European countries.

In fact, according to administration officials, this has not been the case. Although the condition of the Polish economy was described as desperate, they noted that Poland was continuing to ship exports, mainly coal, to Western European nations to earn foreign exchange and that those sales may have produced the funds used to repay the debt.

The fact sheet said Poland's debt to Western governments and banks has grown from \$1.6 billion in 1972 to \$26 billion at the end of last year. Debt service — the payment of principal and interest — rose from 15 percent of exports in 1972 to 17.3 percent of exports in 1981, it said.

The Treasury-State Department documents described the financial outlook as "extremely grave," noting that the gross national product

of Poland declined by 15 percent last year.

Shortages of spare parts and raw materials, because of the inability of the government of Poland to obtain Western financing, pressaged even further declines without significant economic reforms," the analysis said.

"What we are witnessing now in Poland," Mr. Leland told the panel, "is a breakdown in the system that the Soviets have imposed on Eastern Europe."

He said the Soviet Union is seeking to turn its failure in Poland into a foreign policy victory by attempting to divide the Western alliance.

Mr. Leland added that "our objective is to maintain, and indeed strengthen, allied unity in support of sustained pressures on both Poland and the Soviets to end the repression of the Polish people."

The two officials ruled out an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union as a means of additional pressure.

Mitterrand Joins Show on Poland

*The Associated Press*

PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand will join other Western heads of state and government in the U.S. television spectacular "Let Poland Be Poland" Jan. 31, the Elysee presidential palace announced Thursday.

Mr. Mitterrand will record a television message of several minutes duration for the program, the announcement said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Industrial States to Meet at Versailles

*Reuters*

PARIS — France announced Thursday that this year's meeting of leaders of the world's major industrial states will be held June 4-6 at Versailles.

Officials said France had asked for the main theme of the meeting to be the problems of steadily rising unemployment in the developed countries and instability on the world's major financial and commodity markets.

Diplomatic sources said the leaders were likely to discuss political problems, as they have at past meetings, and review the situation in Poland if there has been no major relaxation of military rule there by June.

### Council of Europe Condemns Turkey

*The Associated Press*

STRASBOURG — The parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe rejected Thursday efforts to drum Turkey out of the organization but passed a tough resolution on human rights that could have the same effect.

The resolution, approved by a vote of 68-41, with five abstentions, condemned human rights violations under Gen. Kenan Evren's government and alleged torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners. It recommended implementation of a council procedure under which any member country may bring another before the commission to answer charges of violation under the European Human Rights Convention.

At least one country is reportedly prepared to lodge a complaint, which would force Turkey either to submit to an inquiry or withdraw from the council in the face of a probable move to expel it.

### French Youth Arrested in Bus Hijack

*The Associated Press*

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — A French teen-ager who apparently wanted to see his girlfriend hijacked a loaded school bus Thursday, then forced the driver at gunpoint to drive 140 miles to the girl's orphanage here, authorities said.

The police had undertaken a helicopter and ground search for the bus, which made two stops along the way to release all but six of the 40 students aboard when it was commanded to Loos in northern France.

But the bus crossed into the Netherlands undetected and the teen-ager was arrested when the driver contacted police after dropping the boy off at the orphanage. None of the students was harmed during the nine-hour drama.



## The West and the Poles

Two faiths now vie in Poland and both plead openly for the West's support.

After six weeks as military dictator, Gen. Jaruzelski finds comfort in his boots. Martial law "turns out to be useful," he says, to the "normal functioning of industry, commerce and transport." Why, just compare absenteeism in November with that in January. Poles and other ordinary folks can't have those figures, but "we will willingly make available this information to our foreign creditors."

We commend that revealing passage to all who doubt that economic threats can have a political effect in that convulsed nation.

And if the general's jargon isn't clear, consider the vigorous opposition to him from Archbishop Glemp, which the junta felt compelled to broadcast on its official radio: "Our faith is well founded," the Polish primate said, that a restoration of freedoms can still put things aright in Poland.

Gen. Jaruzelski asks capitalist bankers to give thanks for his military commissars. They will cure the "habits that have set in over the years" and root out his people's "wastage, indifference and downright ineptitude." Instead of demanding an end of martial law, the bankers should defy America's sanctions to help the trains run on time.

Indeed, throughout his first major speech since the coup of Dec. 13, the general did not so much address his own people as the Western leaders and financiers who are debating whether to give him more aid. Even in deplored America's terms, he tried to argue that they are to some extent being met.

End martial law? If the Polish people submit to his discipline, maybe some restrictions

can be lifted in a month. Release the prisoners? Ignore the "horror stories" about detention camps and send the Red Cross to inspect them. Negotiate with Solidarity? Well, the state "bureaucracy" could use a counterweight, perhaps some new "Solidarity" joined to the Communist-run unions it displaced. Negotiate with the Catholic Church? The "dialogue" will continue.

By thus begging Western help, the general acknowledges Western influence. But on the crucial point of whether his methods can restore social peace and productivity, he is directly disputed by Poland's only free voices: the survivors of Solidarity, pushing pamphlets underground, and the untouchable bishops of the church.

Martial law, said Archbishop Glemp in Sunday's sermon, is leading not to peace but "we repeat, with emphasis ... to protest and rebellion, and may even lead to fratricidal strife." Stability and productivity, he insisted, require "quick release of all those interned, the abolition of ideological pressure and likewise a halt to the firing of workers because of their convictions or their membership in a labor union." Workers need their independent union restored; young people need their free associations. Only then can the renewal begin in August, 1980, continue.

In Poland as outside, the scope of this debate is now obvious. What should be equally clear is that both sides count on the West's economic help to decide the argument. As long as Poles themselves resist the general's course, surely democrats — including even bankers — can do no less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Vietnam, El Salvador

A television documentary on Vietnam has surprising present performance. "The Un-counted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" showed last weekend that Lyndon Johnson himself was victimized by mendacious intelligence. Withheld from him was the fact that the Vietcong had twice the 285,000 troops he was told they had just before the 1968 Tet offensive. Those "captured documents" of which he boasted were packed with accurate information, but the summaries he received were doctored to keep the press from "drawing an erroneous and gloomy conclusion," in Gen. Westmoreland's words.

What makes this documentary more than a matter of history is America's continuing preoccupation with guerrilla wars elsewhere, notably in Central America. El Salvador is not Vietnam, and fortunately U.S. involvement is much more modest. But as policy is pitched to the strength of rival forces there, the reliability of intelligence estimates is as

important now as before Tet. Members of Congress already complain that some CIA briefings convey too much optimism about popular support for the Salvadoran junta that the United States supports.

There also seems to be an inclination to minimize support for the guerrilla opposition. As in the Vietnam War, however, the official analysts do not want to minimize the danger of the insurgency. They are thus tempted to exaggerate the importance of outside inspiration — Havana's in El Salvador just like Hanoi's in South Vietnam.

Even after so many years, Gen. Westmoreland still tries to explain away the falsification of intelligence, even to the commander in chief. President Reagan would be well advised to protect himself by finding out how much Lyndon Johnson knew, and when he knew it, about the Vietnam War in its most crucial period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Bliss Is Unwelcome

Say what you will about him, Ronald Reagan has done a great thing for '80s liberals, that much reviled group of stodges and recalcitrants who never got quite right with the 1960s, tending as they did to keep their clothes on in public places and periodically to betray a certain vestigial respect for authority. We know whereof we speak, since, to be blunt about it, it is often the voice and values associated with '80s liberals to which you are exposed in this space. And what has Mr. Reagan done for the holders of these antiquated views, keepers of the dreary, moderation-in-the-middle, mildly leftist flame? Quite simply, he has made us feel young again.

There we were, after all, in the rear guard of social and political action for the past two decades, trying vainly to explain that there had been a time when our subsequently accepted, enacted and seemingly ho-hum ideas had been, well, quite advanced. Now, thanks to the president, they are advanced again. Not just advanced, but downright radical. Federal aid for the poor, more generous welfare benefits, relief for the cities — suddenly, without having to do a thing, we are right back out there on the cutting edge of progress, involuntarily re-created by Mr. Reagan as the dangerous social agitators we used to be. If we may slightly recall William Wordsworth's hymn to his political youth in the days of the French Revolution to characterize our feelings about the Age of Reagan, "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The State of Reagan's Union

The principal problem is that so long as the budget deficit remains so large it will be difficult to bring interest rates down and there will be the constant danger that any economic

revival would soon be snuffed out. Mr. Reagan spoke with confidence of reducing the deficit steadily, surely and, in time, completely. But he offered little enough evidence as to how he will manage to do this.

— From *The Times* (London).

### Jan. 29: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1907: On Telephone Service

NEW YORK — Complaint of excessive rates and poor service in connection with local telephones is the burden of daily letters from our readers. The telephone is not a luxury; it has become a necessity in most households and business offices. The telephone franchise, a tremendously valuable one, was not accorded for the benefit alone of the company, but carries with it the proviso of an adequate public service at a reasonable charge to those served. One so-called "hello girl" reports: "We who operate the switch boards in the control office know the true reasons for the poor service. Girls resign every week. One in every 10 resigns to get married, and the rest to take better positions."

#### 1932: Shanghai Is Invaded

SHANGHAI — The Japanese have bombarded and invaded Shanghai. Occupation of Chapel, the north section of the city, has been announced officially by Japanese headquarters after seven hours of fighting. Washington, alarmed by the situation, awaited a reply to "friendly representations" made to Tokyo earlier. The foreign settlement in Shanghai was put under martial law. American, British and French troops fixed bayonets to protect their nationals from mob violence. Loyal Chinese troops, fighting desperately, found the rear in a state of riot. Looters and murderers prevailed throughout the city. Four U.S. destroyers were put under steam at Manila, pending sailing orders for Shanghai.



Reagan Is Slowly Slipping From Us Into the Real World.

## The Futility of Pretending to Help A Subject People Do Its Own Job

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The idea that people may be responsible for the tyrannies which rule over them is very troubling to those who believe in the Manichaean proposition that conspiratorial minorities make the world's troubles. The issue is a basic one to the understanding of international relations, and to the formulation of intelligent foreign policy.

I said recently in this space that the Russian people are responsible for their government. Critics replied, as if it were news, that the Russians have not elected the Communist Party to rule them. In the election which was held just after the Bolsheviks' initial seizure of power in 1917 (but scheduled before the revolution), they won 75 of 707 seats in the Constituent Assembly — which Lenin quickly dissolved, arresting his principal opponents, who proved incapable of organizing to resist him.

The civil war was not touched off by outraged democrats, but by the revolt of the Don Cossacks and resistance to the Bolsheviks by various local authorities in Siberia. The Reds eventually won the civil war despite military interventions on the side of the White by Britain, France and the United States, and the military involvement, in one or another form, of Japan, the Czechoslovak Legion and Poland. No foreigners helped Lenin.

Victory in a civil war is a crude measure of the legitimacy of a national government, but it is one way history decides these things. If Russians didn't want Bolshevik rule, they had an excellent opportunity to end it by supporting the Bolsheviks' initial seizure of power in 1917 and 1920.

It is Schopenhauer who wrote, in "The Gulag Archipelago," that "with the exception of a very limited number of parliaments" in the history of nations is entirely a history of revolutions and seizures of power.

The fact is that nearly all nations are governed by successful revolutionaries, organisms, dictators new or old, Baby Docs, colonels or generals,

ex-soldiers who have declared themselves field marshals or emperors; shahs, Fulghur, maximum leaders, elder brothers and great teachers. Nobody elects any of these people. Yet many govern with some rough approximation of public acquiescence.

Revolution is always an option for those who don't like their governors. Revolutions do happen; they happen today, in Communist countries. Notable recent ones occurred in East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in the period between August, 1980, and December, 1981. Hated governments faltered or collapsed, policemen fled or turned their coats, new leaders emerged.

Each of these provisionally successful revolutions took place in a society which had been under the uncheckered rule of a Communist Party for nine years, in the East German case, to 35, in Solidarity's Poland — years during which some people in the West insist that they should have suffered political "lobotomy" at the hands of their rulers. Some lobotomy!

That each of these revolutions eventually failed was due to the direct or indirect intervention of Russian military forces, acting with the acquiescence of the Western powers, who had conceded these countries to a Soviet sphere of influence and the reputation of military and political sway.

But Russia is different. No foreign army keeps the Russian people in their present condition. No foreign army, for that matter, occupies Cuba, China, Chile, Argentina, Zaire, North Korea, Iran, Syria, the Philippines, and so on.

All of these nations are oppressed by their own citizens. The Soviet Union is ruled by a Communist Party made of Russians and members of the other nationalities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, employing Soviet policemen armed with Soviet guns, sending people off to Soviet jails and camps.

If the Russian people object to this, they are free to do what their fathers did in 1905 and again in 1917, and what the Berliners did in 1953, the Hungarians in 1956, or for that matter the French in 1789.

They could storm the Kremlin, hang policemen and party leaders, barricade Moscow's streets, throw Molotov cocktails at the late Mr. Molotov's tanks, and call on their sons in the Russian Army to shoot their generals. Why not? Vietnamese, Indonesians, Algerians, and wartime Yugoslavs and Poles did it, and in recent years Cubans did it. Even the Mao-Mao did it. Salvadorans are trying to do it.

The problem with revolutions, as the Vietnamese are perhaps discovering today, is that the final condition is often worse than what it was meant to remedy. But that is the historian's judgement, not the revolutionary's.

For the outsider, all of this offers a policy lesson. It is illusion to make the saving of other people from themselves into a foreign policy. It is an illusion to which the United States is addicted, from at least that time when Woodrow Wilson resolved "to teach the South American republics to elect good men" — the practical effect of which was the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and United States military interventions in Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, none of which did anything to improve the electoral processes of Latin America or the reputation of the United States.

The quest to save others from their own leaders is, however, popular among politicians, because it is morally uplifting and at the same time safely impractical. It provides an excellent distraction from domestic difficulties.

These days for Americans, the combat against tyranny in Poland has taken the form of a show-biz television spectacular — Frank Sinatra and friends thrown into the battle for men's minds, while the old Bolsheviks in the Kremlin no doubt quail. One thinks, not without a shiver, of Chateaubriand and his remark that while crimes are not always punished in this world, mistakes are.

©1982, International Herald Tribune.

## Reagan and the Center

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Between the first anniversary of his presidency and his coming 71st birthday on Feb. 6, Ronald Reagan has been condemned by the Russians as a warmonger, criticized by his allies as a waffler and battered by the radical conservatives of his own party as a traitor to his campaign promises. It is almost, but not quite, enough to make his critics come to his defense or at least reflect on the endless tangled and conflicts of popular government.

How do you deal with a vast continental nation where there are 35 inches of snow in Minneapolis, floods along the Mississippi and its tributaries, ice on the orange trees of Florida and arguments on Wall Street, Main Street and Capitol Hill over the faltering domestic and world economy?

The public opinion-polls, which the White House watches may be more than it should, tell the president many contradictory things. The American people want less government but more government services. They want to build up military defenses, but don't want a military draft. They are hostile to the philosophy and aggressions and outrages of the Soviet Union, but still favor negotiations for the control of nuclear arms.

European governments are alarmed by the threat of Soviet intermediate nuclear missiles targeted on their capitals, but their children go into the streets by the hundreds of thousands to protest, not the Soviet SS-20 and SS-5 missiles, but the U.S. proposal to restore the balance of power by putting U.S. Cruise and other missiles on their soil.

What is particularly interesting about all this in Washington is not the opposition of the Democratic Party and the liberals or radicals, however you want to describe them, for this was to be expected, but the opposition of the Republican extreme conservatives, who thought Reagan would reverse the welfare state philosophy of Roosevelt at home and the coexistence policy with the Soviet Union abroad, and thus establish a new era of Republican domination of U.S.

politics for the rest of the century. Reagan clearly had the same objective, but to do so like most of his White House predecessors since the last war, he was persuaded that he had to compromise and capture not the extremes but the decisive center of American politics, and in the process try to hold the Western alliance together.

This has infuriated the conservative ideologues in his party, who presume to think they elected him, which is only partly true. They were his true believers and effective organization supporters, but he won the White House with the help of many normal Democratic blue-collar and middle-class voters, and with the help of Jimmy Carter.

But Reagan's old buddies on the Republi can right are cutting him up. In some ways they are being more mean and critical than their natural opponents in the other party. They want him to bend national and world politics to their prejudices, which neither Reagan nor they have the power to do.

So the president has fallen in with his own amiable way, backing and filling on both foreign and domestic policy, condemning the Russians, the Chinese, the Israelis; encouraging the rich and depressing the poor, demanding a lot on one side and giving little on the other; and trying with a nod or the head and a smile to hold things together.

In his first year in the White House he discovered that things are a little more fizzy, and that therefore he has had to compromise, even if his original supporters thought he was deserving them.

None of this, of course, is new. Reagan has merely learned the Rossiter principle of American politics: "No America without democracy; no democracy without politics; no politics without political parties; no parties without compromise and moderation." And it follows from this: No Reagan revolution or Republican era without the support in both parties out in the country.

©1982, The New York Times.

## Two French Arguments Against Sanctions Now

By Philip Geyelin

PARIS — "We should not punish ourselves with sanctions [just] because there are developments in Eastern Europe that cannot be put up with. We need to hang on to the gas." That is a passage you would expect to find in a speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, whose government has signed a long-term multibillion-dollar contract to buy natural gas from the Soviet Union. And you do — except that Schmidt was quoting Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations of France, whose government has also signed a big deal with Moscow to buy natural gas.

Both contracts are tied into an enormous pipeline project which would transport Siberian natural gas to West German customers. The major difference between them is that the French agreement was announced just the other day, more than a month after the crackdown in Poland on Dec. 13, while the West German deal was made in November, a month before. So which of the two biggest European continental powers — France or West Germany — is more out of step with the Reagan administration's campaign for aligned economic sanctions against the Polish authorities and their Soviet sponsors? The evidence is that it's too close to call.

And what of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's second, potentially redeeming test: a tough-minded public assessment of blameworthy Soviet intervention? At the outset, it was widely held that the West Germans flunked, with soft-headed talk of the Polish crackdown as an internal affair, while the Socialist government of French President François Mitterrand passed handsomely, with a loud and clear denunciation of the Soviet Union's role.

So guess who said, 10 days after repression fell upon Polish freedom: "Today, the Polish people have fallen victim to coercion by their own army ... Even if interference by the Soviet Union is a fact, there is nonetheless a clear difference between the present na-

tionals and the Western allies who stick with them until the Soviets respond. Cheysson, like most Europeans, cannot resist the "Do not forget the gas embargo," he says politely pointedly.

All of which leads Cheysson to his conclusion: Given the low level of alliance enthusiasm for sanctions of any sort, the tough ought to be saved for the worst. "One day we may come to a more tense situation, and on that the Soviets should know that even the word which is said should be taken for its full value." The "worst" has in mind "would be direct military intervention" in Poland by the Soviets. "At the time, we should know we can immediately react, and this time with sanctions certainly," he says.

It is a convenient conclusion you could argue, when sanctions are politically unappealing in a case. But the weight it carries in Europe makes it a difficult conclusion for the Reagan administration's policy-makers to escape.

©1982, The Washington Post.

## The Warsaw Regime's Meaning for Moscow

By Pavel Machala

AMHERST, Mass. — While the Soviet Union may have gained short-run benefits from the imposition of martial law in Poland, the crackdown will in the long run make life more, not less, difficult for Moscow. As a threat to Soviet power in Eastern Europe, what has happened in Poland is as important as Marshal Tito's removal of Yugoslavia from Moscow's control in 1948.

Political analysts and government officials in the United States and abroad have been preoccupied with guessing at the degree of Soviet involvement in the crackdown and with discussing Moscow's alleged desire for such repression as an expression of its postwar national-security obsessions. What apparently has been lacking in their discussions is any significant attempt to analyze the consequences of the military coup for the Soviet Union.

Prevailing wisdom holds that despite certain problems, the crackdown represents a clear-cut victory for Moscow. After all, if the Polish experiment with freedom had gone unchecked, not only could it have spread to other East European countries but it could have undermined the Soviet military position.

In fact, the leading

## Salvadoran Villagers Accuse Armed Forces Of Civilian Massacre

By Alma Guillermoprieto  
Washington Post Service

MOSOTE, El Salvador — Seven hundred civilians, including women and children, were taken from their homes in and around this village and killed by Salvadoran Army troops during a December offensive against leftist guerrillas, according to three survivors.

Reporters taken on a tour of the region by guerrilla soldiers, who control large areas of Morazan province, were shown the rubble of scores of adobe houses that the survivors said were destroyed by the troops in the now-deserted village community. Dozens of decomposing bodies still could be seen beneath the rubble and in nearby fields.

In Washington, Salvadoran Ambassador Ernesto Rivas Galloni said, "I reject emphatically that the army of El Salvador" was en-

Bradley Entering California Race For Governorship

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles has opened a campaign to become governor of California by pledging to reduce crime, improve public education and revive "the California dream" that has lured immigrants to the state.

If successful, Mr. Bradley would become the nation's first elected black governor. The only previous black governors were appointed to their posts and all served in Southern states in the Reconstruction era.

"I'm running to bring state government under control and to bring people together," Mr. Bradley told reporters Wednesday at a news conference he called to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. "I'm running to preserve and to enhance our common California dream."

The 64-year-old former Los Angeles police lieutenant and city councilman declined, however, to blame anyone for the problems and refused to relate them to Edmund G. Brown Jr., the two-term governor who is expected to declare his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

In opinion polls over the past year, Mr. Bradley has led prospective candidates of both major parties. So far, he has only taken competition for the Democratic nomination. The major prospective Republican candidates are George Deukmejian, the state attorney general, and Michael C. Curb, the lieutenant governor.

gaged in "killing women and children. It is not within the armed institutions' philosophy to act like that," Mr. Rivas said. He acknowledged that the "armed forces have been active in that part of the country," particularly during a December campaign against the guerrillas, but said their actions had "definitely not been against the civilian populations."

The survivors, including a woman who said her husband and four of her six children were killed, maintained that no battle was under way during the second week in December when the alleged massacre took place.

The woman, Rufina Amaya, a 38-year-old housewife, said that the troops entered the village one morning and, after herding the residents into two groups — men divided from women and children — took them off and shot them. Mrs. Amaya said she had hidden during the shooting and later escaped to the guerrilla-protected camp where she was interviewed.

At the same time, troops reportedly spread into the nearby countryside and smaller surrounding villages. Jose' Mardiel Martinez, 14, from nearby La Joya, said he had hidden in a cornfield and watched his parents, brothers and sisters being killed. Jose' Santos, 15, said he had witnessed the similar slaying of his parents, three younger brothers and two grandmothers.

A dozen others from the area who were interviewed said they fled their homes during the December offensive and lost family members in the military assault.

To reach the heart of Morazan province from the north, it is necessary to walk for several days, passing through villages and guerrilla camps. The Farabundo Marti Liberation Front agreed to take this correspondent into the province in early January.

The "muchachos," or boys, as the guerrillas are called, walked a group toward the central square where the ruins of what had been a small, whitewashed church lay. The adobe walls of the smaller sacristy beside it appeared to have been pushed in. Inside, the stench was overpowering, and ribcages, femurs, a spinal column — poked out of the rubble.

The 15 houses on the main village street had been smashed. In two of them, as in the sacristy, the rubble was filled with bones.

Mr. Rivas, the ambassador, in denying the accuracy of this account Tuesday, said that "serious efforts" were being made to stem armed forces abuses and that this was the "type of story that leads us to believe there is a plan" to discredit the "ongoing electoral process in El Salvador."

In opinion polls over the past year, Mr. Bradley has led prospective candidates of both major parties. So far, he has only taken competition for the Democratic nomination. The major prospective Republican candidates are George Deukmejian, the state attorney general, and Michael C. Curb, the lieutenant governor.

## Salvadoran Rebels Appeal to U.S.

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a letter to President Reagan, the five commanders of El Salvador's guerrilla movement have called on the United States to accept a negotiated solution to the civil war.

The letter, made available here, suggested talks between the Salvadoran junta and the guerrilla-led opposition "without preconditions by any of the parties."

Written in mild language that contrasted with the radical tone of earlier insurgent documents, the letter said the guerrillas were ready to start negotiations any time and asked only that there be outside observers and that the Salvadoran public be kept informed.

The commanders charged that Salvadoran government soldiers trained and equipped by the United States "systematically killed more than 1,000 peasants" in Morazan province last month.

The guerrillas recalled President Reagan's year-end message expressing anguish for "those who suffer oppression" and promising to promote peace in the world.

"We would like to point out, Mr. President, that we Salvadorans have suffered oppression for centuries and at present suffer the repression of a military dictatorship that has been in power, without interruption, for more than 50 years," the letter said. "Our struggle is against this dictatorship and, if your heart is anguished over oppression, we cannot see why your administration has become the main support for the Christian Democratic military regime in El Salvador."

The guerrilla commanders said that the war should not be seen in East-West terms and that only Salvadorans were involved. "The 30,000 dead are not Russians or Cubans, but Salvadorans who dream of peace and dignity," the letter said.

It was signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Popular Forces of Liberation, Joaquin Villa Lobos of the People's Revolutionary Army, Fernando Cienfuegos of National Resistance, Shafick Jorge Handal of the Salvadoran Communist Party and Roberto Roca of the Central American Workers' Party.

The woman, Rufina Amaya, a 38-year-old housewife, said that the troops entered the village one morning and, after herding the residents into two groups — men divided from women and children — took them off and shot them. Mrs. Amaya said she had hidden during the shooting and later escaped to the guerrilla-protected camp where she was interviewed.

At the same time, troops reportedly spread into the nearby countryside and smaller surrounding villages. Jose' Mardiel Martinez, 14, from nearby La Joya, said he had hidden in a cornfield and watched his parents, brothers and sisters being killed. Jose' Santos, 15, said he had witnessed the similar slaying of his parents, three younger brothers and two grandmothers.

A dozen others from the area who were interviewed said they fled their homes during the December offensive and lost family members in the military assault.

To reach the heart of Morazan province from the north, it is necessary to walk for several days, passing through villages and guerrilla camps. The Farabundo Marti Liberation Front agreed to take this correspondent into the province in early January.

The "muchachos," or boys, as the guerrillas are called, walked a group toward the central square where the ruins of what had been a small, whitewashed church lay. The adobe walls of the smaller sacristy beside it appeared to have been pushed in. Inside, the stench was overpowering, and ribcages, femurs, a spinal column — poked out of the rubble.

The 15 houses on the main village street had been smashed. In two of them, as in the sacristy, the rubble was filled with bones.

Mr. Rivas, the ambassador, in denying the accuracy of this account Tuesday, said that "serious efforts" were being made to stem armed forces abuses and that this was the "type of story that leads us to believe there is a plan" to discredit the "ongoing electoral process in El Salvador."

In opinion polls over the past year, Mr. Bradley has led prospective candidates of both major parties. So far, he has only taken competition for the Democratic nomination. The major prospective Republican candidates are George Deukmejian, the state attorney general, and Michael C. Curb, the lieutenant governor.

## First Civilian President in 9 Years, Sworn In at Honduras Ceremony

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras —

A moderate conservative, Roberto Suazo Cordova, has become the first civilian president of Honduras in a decade, raising hopes that this backward Central American republic could escape the political violence affecting much of the region.

Mr. Suazo, 54, a country physician who was elected in November, succeeded Gen. Ponciano Paz Garcia Wednesday, the third military officer to hold power since the army toppled the civilian government in December 1972.

With a leftist government installed in neighboring Nicaragua and leftist guerrillas fighting for power in El Salvador and Guatemala, the army is expected to remain influential here. Its new commander, Col. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, is said to be a hard-line anti-Communist.

Mr. Suazo has inherited an acute economic crisis complicated by popular expectations that a return to democracy will bring quick relief. "We must be aware that my government cannot resolve all problems at once," he warned in his inaugural address.

The importance to the region of Mr. Suazo's inauguration was seen in the foreign representatives attending the ceremony. They included the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and El Salvador, the coordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta and the premier of Belize.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's panel on international affairs. It included Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of

Rhode Island, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the national soccer stadium in front of a cheerful crowd of about 20,000 supporters of Mr. Suazo's Liberal Party, as well as about 2,500 troops. Leaders of the opposition National Party boycotted the occasion, saying they were protesting irregularities in the voting last November.

In his address, the president reiterated his campaign promise to carry out "a revolution of work and honesty." Although he made

Policemen Killed In Guatemala City

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — Two national policemen were killed here, and guerrillas in the town of Santa Ana Huixtla blew up the city hall, the post office and a school given by President Aristides Rojo of Panama.

Spokesmen said the policemen, guarding a railroad bridge at midday Wednesday, were shot by leftist guerrillas, who distributed anti-government pamphlets, seized the officers' weapons and fled.

Authorities said guerrillas also escaped after attacking Santa Ana Huixtla, 150 miles (240 kilometers) northwest of Guatemala City near the Mexican border, at midnight Monday. The officials did not mention casualties. On Tuesday night, police repelled an armed band in Nuevo Vilas, 35 miles southeast of the capital, authorities said.

The new army commander, Col. Alvarez, is openly hostile toward Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

no direct reference to widespread complaints of corruption by recent military regimes, he pledged "a government of high public morality" in which officials are "servants of the people and not beneficiaries of the state."

He also praised the army's decision to hold elections, recalling that in 161 years of independence Honduras has had 385 armed rebellions, 126 governments and 16 constitutions.

Referring to the situation in Central America, Mr. Suazo said Honduras did not aspire to become "an arbiter of regional expectations, anguishes and hopes," but it could be "a factor of equilibrium and concord in the search for a common destiny."

The inauguration provided an opportunity for extensive contacts between regional leaders, most of whom attended a private luncheon given by President Aristides Rojo of Panama.

Diplomatic sources said the coordinator of Nicaragua's junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, was particularly eager to establish good rapport with the new Honduran government. Over the last two years, there have been repeated clashes along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border provoked by Nicaraguan exiles operating against Sandinista outposts from inside Honduras.

The new army commander, Col. Alvarez, is openly hostile toward Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

## Hostages Set Free as Colombia Yields to Hijackers' Escape Plan

The Associated Press

The hijackers reported by the plane's radio that they were members of M-19 (the April 19th Movement), Colombia's most active guerrilla group, and claimed they were armed with automatic weapons, fragmentation grenades and explosives.

They indicated the hijacking was an attempt to force the government to grant M-19 an amnesty and let the organization's leader, Jaime Bateman, run for the presidency in elections on May 30.

The hijackers held a handful of the hostages into the executive-type jet, but most of those were then freed once the seven hijackers were aboard, the Bogota radio station Caracol said in a report from the Cali airport.

It was not immediately known if any passengers who had been aboard the Boeing 727 hijacked Wednesday over Colombia were taken as hostages aboard the smaller plane. One of the guerrillas, reportedly by army sources to be suffering from dehydration, was carried onto the craft on a stretcher.

Deal With Military

An agreement worked out between the guerrillas and a Colombian Army general guaranteed the guerrillas' safe passage out of the country in exchange for the hijackers' releasing all but two of the passengers, an army source said. The hijackers, said to include six men and a woman, freed 47 hostages Wednesday night.

The army also agreed to supply flight maps for all of Central America and the Caribbean, the source said. In the past, jetliners hijacked by guerrillas out of Colombia have eventually ended up in Cuba.

The army also agreed to supply

flight maps for all of Central America and the Caribbean, the source said. In the past, jetliners hijacked by guerrillas out of Colombia have eventually ended up in Cuba.

The newspaper El Occidente said earlier that the army refused to allow a fresh crew to board the plane.

W. Germany Bans A Neo-Nazi Party

The Associated Press

BONN — The West German Interior Ministry has banned a neo-Nazi party, saying the party aims at murder and at depriving other persons of their freedom.

The ministry charged Wednesday that the rightist Peoples Socialist Movement of Germany-Labor Party and its youth section, Young Front, resembled in its goals and appearance the Nazi Party.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served to Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigation since Oct. 21, when the Supreme Court ordered him held on suspicion of belonging to a criminal gang.

The ban was served

## Greek-Turkish Flank Is Increasing Worry For Western Alliance

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — NATO analysts are becoming increasingly concerned over what they regard as the alliance's deteriorating situation on its southeastern flank, anchored on Greece and Turkey.

This is the NATO region closest to the Middle East. A stable and powerful Western presence, the analysts said, could do much to

detain Soviet intervention in the area.

But stability appears to be almost out of reach now, military and political analysts agree. They point to the widening gap between Greece and other members of NATO as one major cause for concern.

The United States and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization members were shaken earlier this month when the Greek government of Premier Andreas Papandreou announced an agreement with the Soviet Union under which Russian merchantmen and naval supply ships in the Mediterranean would be repaired at the yards of the island of Syros in the Aegean Sea.

An earlier agreement for this repair work was abrogated by Greece in early 1981 after pressure from the Reagan administration. Since then, Mr. Papandreou's Socialist Party has come to power

### NATO Weakness

This has developed at a time when NATO forces in the area are comparatively weak. The U.S. Sixth Fleet's striking power has been reduced by the transfer of one of its two aircraft carrier battle groups to the Indian Ocean. The

**Greece Is Still Participating In NATO's Warning System**

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Socialist government, despite its unsettled relations with the Western alliance and its attempts to disassociate itself from certain obligations within it, has said that it is participating fully in the NATO early-warning system, which includes flying radar.

The government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said Wednesday that Athens has been participating in this operation for several years, even between 1974 and 1977, when Greece was outside the alliance's military wing because of discontent over the Cyprus crisis and other Greek-Turkish disputes.

Mr. Maroudas said Greece's contribution to the alliance amounted to only 0.67 percent of total expenditure. "This is very small compared to the benefits Greece obtains from the infrastructural works, such as airports

and the installation of radar," he said.

However, other government sources said the alliance is still with marked \$200 million in aid

marked for infrastructural military projects because despite

Greece's return to NATO, it has refrained from setting up a new alliance command center in Larissa.

This command was envisaged as a Greek counterpart to the one in Izmir, Turkey, and was stipulated in the October, 1980, agreement whereby Greece returned to the alliance after Turkish objections were lifted.

Premier Andreas Papandreou, since coming to power in October,

has abandoned threats to leave the alliance but subsequently announced that he refuses to accept

the agreement because the creation

of two commands implies a division

of operational rights in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey.

## Kuwait Parliament Permits Abortion In Some Cases

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait has approved abortion, the first Arab state in the Gulf to do so.

The all-male parliament approved the measure Tuesday while women marched outside to protest parliament's 27-3 rejection last week of a bill granting them the right to vote.

Abortions will be allowed if the pregnancy would result in "gross physical harm" to the woman or if the fetus is determined to have brain damage "beyond hope of treatment." The new law reflects a groundswell of feminism rare in the surrounding Moslem countries.

A year ago, the premier, Crown Prince Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, promised that women would be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections, but not run for office. However, Kuwait elected its National Assembly Feb. 23 without female participation.

## Aging Tied to Decline Of Immune Defenses Of the Thymus Gland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aging, some scientists say, is a process intimately linked to — and perhaps even caused by — gradual failure of the immunological defense system that fights invasion from the outside and subversion from within.

Research on the immune defenses' decline with age has focused new attention on a pinkish-gray two-lobed organ called the thymus gland.

Mysteriously, the thymus begins its own decline when many organs are still growing. Does that early decline lead the way in an inexorable chain of events that weakens the defense of the aging human body? Is it a key event in aging itself? And, if so, might replacement of some of the gland's products slow the process?

The gland, located high in the chest, is an essential component of the immune system, but it reaches greatest size at sexual maturity, about the age of 14, and begins to lose bulk and diminish in function long before the body's overall immunological processes become noticeably weakened.

### Generates Antibodies

The immune system has many vital functions. One of its components generates the antibodies and other protectors that defend against infections. Another acts like a cellular sentry, challenging all comers to distinguish friend from foe. In the body's terms, anything the immune system recognizes as "self" is friend. Anything foreign or abnormal, such as a malarial parasite or a cancer cell, is likely to be recognized as foe.

As a person ages, the defenses against infection become less vigorous and the immune system grows more and more likely to mistake friend for foe and attack the body's own cells and tissues. This mistaken attack on "self" produces what are called autoimmune diseases.

The thymus is a target of research on these issues because of its important and complex functions in the immune system. It processes a broad category of immunologically active white blood cells, called T-cells or T-lymphocytes because they pass through the thymus and are modified there before coming to maturity. Thereafter, many populations of T-cells serve in roles — killing invaders, enhancing some immune functions while suppressing others, helping antibody-producing cells recognize antibody targets. The thymus also makes at least four hormones that have been discovered and purified in recent years.

By the age of 50, despite its importance to the immune defenses, only about 15 percent of the thymus remains. Furthermore, according to Dr. Marc E. Weksler of Cornell University Medical College, research of many kinds shows that the shrunken thymus is also greatly diminished in function.

He and other specialists on aging have asked what would happen if an aging person were given supplements of thymic hormones to replace or reinforce at least some of the gland's important functions.

With the support of the National Institute on Aging, Dr. Raymond Hiramoto of the University of Alabama medical school is giving the thymic hormones to animals to see what effect such supplements might have. But no answers are yet available.

Dr. Roy L. Walford of the University of California at Los Angeles has championed for more than a decade the idea that immunology is a key to the aging process. He notes that there is ample evidence that the immune system does decline with age. His work and that of others shows possible links between immunology and other relevant theories to account for the seemingly inevitable process of growing old.

One such theory, he said, links aging to a gradual loss of the cell's ability to repair damage to DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the master chemical of heredity.

Another theory blames the process on a buildup of damaging chemicals called free radicals, produced during the body's continual use of oxygen.

According to Dr. Walford, the genes governing DNA repair and the chemicals that act as scavengers to remove free radicals all prove to be linked with a gene group called the major histocompatibility complex.

This complex was first discovered because it seemed to govern the individuality of a person's tissues.

Scientists have become able to define individual tissue types in a manner analogous to blood typing. Tissue typing, based on immunological distinctions between tissues of different individuals, has proved indispensable in organ transplants.

Dr. Walford and Dr. Kathleen Hall of UCLA demonstrated that genetic traits governing the effectiveness of an animal's ability to repair DNA was also linked, through the histocompatibility complex, to the genetic controls over the immunological system. With Dr. Richard H. Weinruch, Dr. Walford showed that sharp restrictions on an animal's food intake early in life could prolong life expectancy.



Soldiers help direct mourners toward Mikhail Suslov's bier.

## Elaborate Soviet Tribute to Suslov Reflects His Importance to Party

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev and thousands of officially organized mourners filed past the coffin of Mikhail A. Suslov on Thursday in a tribute to the powerful party ideologist who died Monday.

Mr. Brezhnev, whom Mr. Suslov helped install in power nearly 18 years ago, stood for several minutes with other Politburo members and party leaders in a guard of honor at Mr. Suslov's bier in the House of Unions in central Moscow.

The security cordon around a 14-block section of the capital and document checks at each intersection within the sealed zone ensured that only persons with special passes could walk past the coffin of Mr. Suslov, who died of a stroke at the age of 79.

Lines of official mourners, dusted with snow and standing in sub-freezing temperatures, stretched seven blocks up Pushkinskaya Street. Unarmed soldiers wearing the crimson shoulder tabs of the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, flanked the columns of mourners at six-foot intervals.

The police turned away a few Russians who tried to join the mourners, telling them that only persons with special passes from their place of work would be admitted.

### Portrait on Building

Mr. Suslov, appointed to the Politburo by Stalin, lay in state in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, an elegant pre-revolutionary building near the Bolshoi Theater where both Stalin and

Lenin lay in state. A large portrait of Mr. Suslov, edged in black, was hung on the front of the building.

His numerous state medals were displayed on scarlet pillows and dozens of large flowered wreaths lined the room, each bearing the inscription "To Dear Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov" and the donor's identity.

An elaborate state funeral is planned for Mr. Suslov Friday in Red Square. Unlike Mr. Kosygin, who was cremated and interred in the Kremlin wall, Mr. Suslov, according to semiofficial Soviet sources, will be buried in a small plot behind Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square, a place of greater honor where Stalin lies.

A funeral arrangement for Mr. Suslov, arguably the second most powerful man in the Soviet leadership after Mr. Brezhnev, have been more elaborate than those for Alexei Kosygin a year ago, even though the premier was a more popular figure.

An elaborate state funeral is planned for Mr. Suslov Friday in Red Square. Unlike Mr. Kosygin, who was cremated and interred in the Kremlin wall, Mr. Suslov, according to semiofficial Soviet sources, will be buried in a small plot behind Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square, a place of greater honor where Stalin lies.

**Alexander Abusche, a Leading Figure In German Communism, Dies at 79**

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Alexander Abusche, 79, a former East German deputy premier, died Wednesday after a long illness, the Communist newspaper Neues Deutschland said Thursday.

Mr. Abusche was one of the founders of East Germany. A charter member of the German Communist Party in 1918, he went underground during the Nazi era and then into exile in France, Britain and Mexico, where he ran the Free Germany magazine.

After returning to Germany in 1945, Mr. Abusche rose quickly to prominence in the East, holding a variety of positions until 1950, when he was stripped of all his posts after a quarrel with the then Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht. Mr. Abusche returned to official favor in 1954, when he became state secretary in the Culture Ministry. He stayed there from 1958 to 1961.

In 1961, he was named a deputy premier, a post he held for a decade. He wrote books and articles on a wide range of themes.

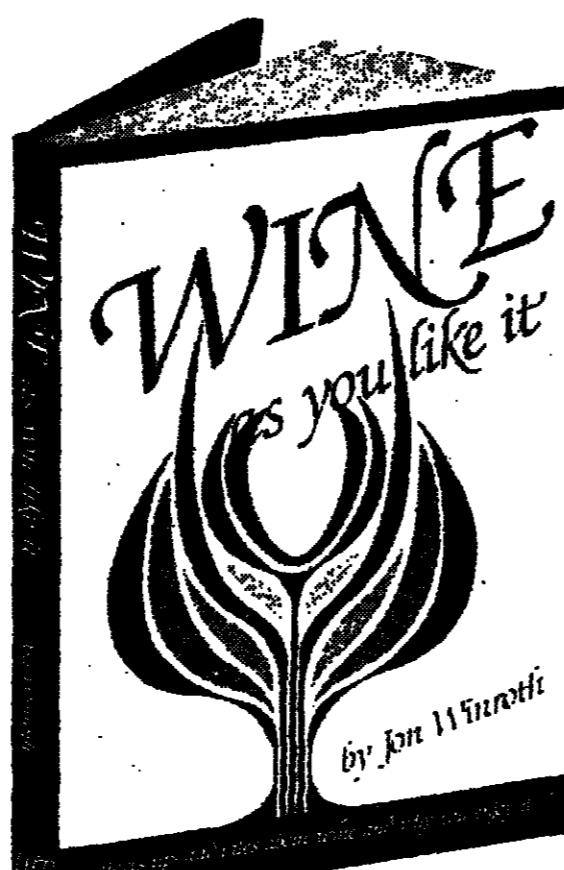
**Helen Marie Delaney**

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa (AP) — Helen Marie Delaney, one of the last survivors of the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, died Tuesday. She was in her mid-70s.

**Richard L. Jones Jr.**

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Richard L. Jones Jr., 72, president and board chairman of the Tulsa Tribune, which is owned by his family, died Wednesday of cancer.

**«Don't let those wine stewards push you around!»**



Jon Winroth tells you how to beat them at their own game in the Herald Tribune's lively new wine book

Plain talking and witty, this original book brings you more—and different—information than you ever found in any other wine book. Tips and tales on wine buying, serving and choosing by a man who's made wine his profession for over twenty years. In **WINE AS YOU LIKE IT**, journalist Jon Winroth shares his experiences and even his secrets. A book to read with pleasure or give with assurance. Don't miss it. Order one or several today!

A publication from the book division of the INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

### Wine as you like it

U.S. \$18 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage:

in Europe, please add \$1.50 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.

Complete and return this coupon with your check or money order to: International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me copies of **WINE AS YOU LIKE IT**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

## THE DRAGON IS AWAKE!

A new wave and style at the Lai Lai Shangri-La.



A great masterpiece of hotel has opened its doors to Taipei, the Far East and the world, reflecting in its style the dynamic and vibrant vitality of the Republic of China.

We are becoming Asia's trend-setting hotel on the strength of our innovative ideas and classic service coupled with the traditional oriental charm.

• 705 spacious rooms and suites with all civilized luxuries and contemporary amenities. The most dazzling gastronomic complex East of Suez.

• French restaurant (classic and nouvelle cuisine) • Japanese restaurant • Firewood pizza pub

• Moghul restaurant (Middle Eastern and Northern Indian specialities)

• Western and oriental coffee shops • Sicilian ice-cream salon

• 3 unsurpassed Chinese restaurants (Shanghai, Canton & Fukien delicacies)

• Supper club • Cosmopolitan disco • Daily fashion shows with food festivals

• Pastry shop • Silver service breakfast • Three bars

• 24-hour room service • Convention & banquet facilities for 2000 persons

• 18 story atrium with 4 panorama elevators

• Health club, sauna, swimming pool & squash • Private executive club

• Shopping center with 60 shops • And much more



Lai Lai Shangri-La Hotel

THE DRAGON IS AWAKE

12 CHUNG HSIAO EAST ROAD, SEC. 1, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C. TEL 321-5511 TELEX 23939 CABLE "SHANGTLE"

Member of Hotel Okura Chain & The Leading Hotels of the World, and Represented by Instant Hotels, Ondre Hotels, Supercity International, SuperCity International, London 01-242-9964, HRI Offices: Paris 079-0000, London 01-583-3050, Frankfurt 283-345, Copenhagen 192244, Milan 662702. Aviation & Tourism Services GmbH: Frankfurt 0611-582092.

## Mori, Grés Wind Up The Paris Showings

By Hébe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Low waists, short skirts, wide belts, blousons, Bermudas, bloomers, bow ties, blouses over skirts, Gigi dresses with dentelle white collars and cuffs, lots of black, a new spencer jacket and a pervasive, romantic ruffly look — those were the main trends at the Paris couture collections that ended Thursday with a colorful showing by Hanae Mori and another classic collection from Madame Grés.

Hemlines were, as always, a major issue. Whether or not couture customers will wear their skirts above their knees is another question. One person who is definitely bucking it is the elegant Comtesse ubert (Isabelle) d'Ornano, who said: "It's all right for my teenage daughters, who have that cute, coltish walk. But there's no way I'll

wear it. I'd feel like an inverted flowerpot."

Unlike the last ready-to-wear collections shown three months ago, where the designers were clearly preoccupied by the new Socialist government and in a wait-and-see mood, there was no sign this week that the men in charge of the expensive, custom-made business would give up their deluxe creations.

In a way, even in hard times, luxury wear seems less affected than middle-of-the-road lines. In Paris the long lines of socialites crowding the fashion shows were there to buy as well as to see. From Rome, Valentine reported Thursday that he had sold 100 dresses in three days. All along, major Paris fashion houses have been reporting good business, thanks partly to the strength of the dollar, which brought the Americans back, and a strong padding of rich Arab customers.

Paris was also in an unusually happy mood, with parties all over town. On Monday, Marc Bohan of Dior hosted his favorite friends and customers, including Princess Caroline and Marie Bell, at a dinner at his home. Wednesday, there was a dinner party for Ungaro. The most ambitious social do was Saint Laurent's 1,000-person fête at the Lido Thursday night, when decorator Alberto Pinto also convened a party for Givenchy in his palatial house near the Eiffel Tower.

Givenchy, who towers over French couturiers in more ways than one, won the "Dé d'Or" — the gold thimble award — an annual French award and a fitting reward to a designer whose sense of perfection has been steady and faultless. With one of the best collections in Paris, Givenchy stood out as a major pillar of the temple of French couture. "Everything he does has such elegance," said Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, who was having a hard time making up her mind at the shows.

The fashion finale of the spring couture collections belonged to Hanae Mori and Madame Grés, who showed Thursday in their own, quiet surroundings with (thank goodness for small favors) no fanfare. Both women have their own special niches in Paris. Madame Grés is the doyenne of Paris couturiers and the last of the old school of design, a purist who has



Hanae Mori and models with some of her colorful designs.

gone through life remarkably unscared by the commercialism that has hit the fashion industry right and left.

Mrs. Mori is another lady who does not believe in throwing her weight around, although these days her name is spread widely throughout Japan as well as the United States. A latecomer to Paris, she has been able to integrate herself into the intricate and intricate-filled couture world by keeping a low, modest profile while delivering collections that keep getting better all the time. Mrs. Mori has also managed to develop a Parisian image and yet stay close to her cultural heritage from which she borrows poetic prints and colors.

### Valuable Commodity

Both women also produce some of the best evening dresses in Paris, a valuable commodity these days when couture means mostly, if not only, evening wear. Madame Grés, who has been turning out those Greek goddesses dresses in draped jersey all her life, has even more of them, but she likes to hide the intricate workmanship under a looser draped toga. This time, the hide-and-seek game included a black draped dress, slit way up the side to show the leg, that could be seen in profile under a loosely draped but perfect toga. Because she has followed her own private and untroubled course, Madame Grés' collection is a must. To see one of her shows is to see an amazing

and totally original display of shapes and volumes.

The beaded dresses at Mori's were spectacular, tying together Romanticism and Op Art. Low-waisted dresses in flowered chiffon were solid with embroidery, each flower picked out in multicolored beads; skirts were pink-and-white petals, or three layers of taffeta ruffles. On the other hand, there were snaky, sexy sheaths in Op Art patterns, the embroidery again picking up the design. The wide belts were embroidered to simulate a snakeskin effect. Mrs. Mori also had an important daytime collection, of which the best were the sailor suits in crisp navy and white, as well as silk tent dresses printed with her favorite butterfly.

Finally, Norwegian-born Per Spook is an oddball in French couture, who migrated from the house of Louis Féraud where he spent 15 years as a designer. His show featured midi-length dresses and a resort wear collection based almost entirely on pants and geometric shapes. He has become the darling of the French movie world, with a producer's dream of a front row, including Michèle Morgan, Anne Parillaud, Marie-France Pisier (who played Chanel in a recent movie) and Claudine Auger of James Bond fame. But his most ardent supporter was Jeanne Moreau, once Pierre Cardin's close friend, who is now saying she dresses exclusively at Spook's "because he understands the needs of modern, active women." Amen.

## The Man Who Keeps 'The Police' on the Go

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Miles Copeland 3d has been called the Freddy Laker of rock. Thanks to low transatlantic air fares and a small-is-beautiful approach to managing, he eased an unsung punk trio called The Police to the top of the charts in two years.

The Police is now probably the most influential and certainly one of the most international rock bands going. Its latest album, "Ghost in the Machine," has sold more than a million copies and is currently No. 3 on the Rolling Stone chart.

Copeland defines the band's "groove": "They linked the excitement of punk and the musical ability of a progressive rock band with the reggae sound and blended it in such a way, so that audiences around the world could accept it. Before The Police, reggae was a minority ethnic-type thing. Now it has permeated all music. The Police have done more for reggae than any rock band."

Copeland, 37, is an American who was born in London and still lives there. (His brother Stewart is the Police's drummer. Another brother, Ian, helps with Western Hemisphere bookings.) Miles began his managing career in 1969 at the tail end of the British progressive rock era, as the rot was beginning to set in.

"Groups would refuse to go on stage without super-technological hardware and expensive stage costumes. Most of my investment was going into the accoutrements of success, without the success. They were living on dreams. Inevitably the money ran out."

"So while I had a few winners like Wishbone Ash and Renaissance, the costs of recording became astronomical just as sales were diminishing. Progressive rock crashed in 1976. At the same time, the punks were just getting started. They were saying, screw this technology, let's get back to the roots, which suited me fine."

The Police was just one more punk band in 1979. Punk was getting

### Writers' Meeting Moved

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Because the Pompidou Center is closed as a result of a strike by cleaners, the New York University Symposium on the American Novel Jan. 30 and 31 will be held at the Museum of Modern Art, entrance on the Avenue de New York. Speakers include James Baldwin, François du Plessis Gray, Toni Morrison, Richard Sennett, William Styron and Paul Theroux.



Manager Copeland: Add in the "IRS" and "FBI"

tight in Britain but had not yet been accepted by the recording industry or audiences in the United States. Then Copeland, who likes "to think small and big at the same time," hit on a formula that proved it was not necessary for a young group to become the pawn of a record company, to "sell its soul," as he puts it, in order to achieve success.

"I didn't really have much of a choice," he said. "I was dealing with music that in America was perceived as some sort of weird English scene that would last a few months and disappear. The Americans regarded punk as an aberration and they wouldn't accept it. It was too rough, too raw — they figured it could never happen in America."

Copeland saw punk as not just another form of music but the expression of a new generation. He figured you can't keep a generation down. And he had zero competition — he was the only experienced manager to take punk seriously. He was the first to bring Blondie to England. He booked the first Sex Pistols tour of Europe, and handled The Clash for awhile. But the punk movement was "like a volcano exploding. I couldn't handle it, so I finally zeroed in on The Police."

With the help of Freddy Laker's

low fares, he took the band to the United States for the first time in 1980. "I bought a \$6,000 van that was my major investment. We had three guys in the band, two amplifiers, two cabinets, a drum kit and one road manager, who also handled lights and sound," Copeland's wordsumble out in a confident, lucid tattoo, like a cross between a computer and a speed freak.

"The four of them, and myself on several occasions, drove around the East Coast of America. They stayed in \$20 motel rooms two to a room. Eating \$15 a day, four times 15, right. After that there's only gas. With that sort of break-even point they were able to play for \$300 a night. No, not each, for the entire band."

"Well if you call up a club and say, 'Look, I've got a group from London and it's only going to cost you \$300 bucks,' then the club owner is going to say, 'Hey, that's great, that's all I pay for a local group.' The Police happened not because some big machine was behind them, the group happened because they got off their bottoms and went out and worked."

"His next inspiration was geo-

graphical: "We were doing a world tour including Japan and Australia and I decided that if we were

doing a world tour why not really do a world tour — push the

### AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading salesmen look publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction poetry, juvenile, school and religious works etc. New authors welcomed. Send resume for free booklet "How to Write a Book" 10001 USA 312 W 34th St, New York NY 10001

## IN LONDON THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY WITH INTER-CONTINENTAL...



Located at Hyde Park Corner, overlooking Hyde Park and Green Park on the edge of Mayfair. Luxuriously appointed air-conditioned guestrooms — Le Souffle a gourmet French restaurant — superb facilities. When you stay with us you know you're at the best hotel in town, and when you pay with the American Express card you know it's very welcome.

1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1. Telex: 25853. Telephone: 01-409 3131.

## Ustinov Hones Poirot in New Christie Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune  
MANILA — Agatha Christie is ever with us, but Guy Hamilton, who has directed the screen version of her novel "Evil under the Sun," believes her fiction requires a facelift. He has applied his plastic surgery with happy success in his adaptation, which has had its world premiere at the Manila International Film Festival.

The scene of the original was a Cornish bathing resort. It is now a chic hostel on a Mediterranean isle, the playground of the smart set, circa 1930. Peter Ustinov is again the Belgian sleuth Hercule Poirot, and the general jazzing-up includes music by Cole Porter. Such customary Christie stencils as the dotty clergyman and his non-U like have been blue-penciled and the guests of the luxurious hotel are in the swing of affluent café society. On this occasion the Christie intrigues have a bright new look.

The scene of the original was a Cornish bathing resort. It is now a chic hostel on a Mediterranean isle, the playground of the smart set, circa 1930. Peter Ustinov is again the Belgian sleuth Hercule Poirot, and the general jazzing-up includes music by Cole Porter. Such customary Christie stencils as the dotty clergyman and his non-U like have been blue-penciled and the guests of the luxurious hotel are in the swing of affluent café society. On this occasion the Christie intrigues have a bright new look.

One of these treasures, sold to a U.S. soldier for a carton of cigarettes after World War II, has been traced to California and repurchased, and a Los Angeles ne'er-do-well roughneck has been engaged to deliver it to its rightful owner in Kyoto, a mission the owner's wicked younger brother seeks to sabotage. On arrival in Japan the bearer of the sword is kidnapped. Managing to escape, he undergoes samurai training for battle with the guards of an ultramodern industrial complex, the enemy's stronghold.

"The Challenge" is a hybrid product.

As aside from Scott Glenn as the American recruit, the cast is Japanese. The combat scenes, resembling those of science-fiction epics, display Frankenheimer's keen sense of cinematic technique. Then flashing impact in the film's exciting climax was accorded them derous applause by the audience.

A motion picture of milder temper and extraordinary subtlety is *Aparna Sen's* "36 Chambers," a sly gigolo of gentlemanly veneer (Nicholas Clay), his cowering, sickly wife (Jane Birkin), a lordly theatrical producer (James Mason) and his vulgar American spouse (Sylvia Miles), a snooping gossip chronicler (Roddy McDowall) and a poseur-prudish British (Colin Blakely), while Maggie Smith is the mistress of the inn.

The stage is set for fatal mischief, as everyone has cause to hate everyone else. There is lively dialogue and action, and the amusing ensemble performance by an all-star company lifts the inevitable crime and its investigation to a high-comedy realm.

Ustinov, a creative comedian, has deepened his impersonation of Poirot since first enacting the detective on the Nile. He has

embroidered the role with additional eccentricities and developed it into a rich, hilarious study. It dominates the proceedings, but it leaves his companions ample space in which to demonstrate their considerable abilities.

A second world premiere here was that of John Frankenheimer's "The Challenge." Shot in Japan, it concerns a fraternal struggle in an ancient warrior family for the possession of two noble swords.

It is known as a "sarswela," a native imitation of the Spanish zarzuela, a lightly satirical type of play with song and dance. The present specimen, "Philippines Circa 1907," takes an indignant backward glance at U.S. rule. It commences as a spoofing frolic, contrasting the Americanization of some Filipinos with others' opposition to alien ways.

The conflict grows more intense in the second half, in which a minor insurrection is bloodily suppressed. It concludes in a loud burst of xenophobia, with the ensemble demanding independence from foreign influences.

In pattern, its book might be that of a 1900 Tin Pan Alley librettist. The patriotic beau of a Philippine girl is angered that she is taking English lessons from an American promoter. To test her affection, he announces that he is to wed another. The girl overreacts and, urged on by an uncle in Yankee pay, accepts the proposal of her tutor. She is rescued at the wedding when the would-be bridegroom is confronted by his wife from the United States.

In pattern, its book might be that of a 1900 Tin Pan Alley librettist. The patriotic beau of a Philippine girl is angered that she is taking English lessons from an American promoter. To test her affection, he announces that he is to wed another. The girl overreacts and, urged on by an uncle in Yankee pay, accepts the proposal of her tutor. She is rescued at the wedding when the would-be bridegroom is confronted by his wife from the United States.

A motion picture of milder temper and extraordinary subtlety is *Aparna Sen's* "36 Chambers," a sly gigolo of gentlemanly veneer (Nicholas Clay), his cowering, sickly wife (Jane Birkin), a lordly theatrical producer (James Mason) and his vulgar American spouse (Sylvia Miles), a sноping gossip chronicler (Roddy McDowall) and a poseur-prudish British (Colin Blakely), while Maggie Smith is the mistress of the inn.

The plot, with its sour descents into melodramatic incident — such as the fatal shooting of a protesting youth by U.S. soldiers — tends to the prosaic and dual nature. But it is not its systemic indignities that has made it popular, one suspects. Its attractions are its rich humor, its inventive staging, its spirited performances by the ensemble.

Manila theaters, meanwhile, are offering several productions in English, a musical version of Neil Simon's "The Goodbye Girl," Lerner and Lowe's "Camelot" and John Van Druten's "Bell, Book and Candle."

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

## The International Herald Tribune invites you to

# MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The election of Francois Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development;

Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Aurox, Minister of Labour; Andre Chaudronnag, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Coux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by Andre Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carmoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; Jean Delassieux, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais, and Edouard Veltin, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel will be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Akio Morita, Chairman of Sony Corporation.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris.

28-1-82

Surname

First Name

Position

Company

Address

City/Country

Telephone

Telex

Participation fee: F.F. 5,500 per



## Business Backs Reagan Economic Plan; Rates Called Key Problem

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan got a vote of confidence on his State of the Union address from many business leaders, who backed his rejection of higher taxes and said the administration program must be given time to work.

Economists had varied reactions to the plan, which Mr. Reagan presented Tuesday. But they agreed that the one problem to which Mr. Reagan must give his attention was interest rates, and whether a restrictive monetary policy, which is keeping those rates high, helps or hurts the Reagan program.

Leif Olsen, chief economist at Citibank, said that the big danger for the government lies in steering toward any kind of less restrictive monetary policy.

"What we have to avoid is any kind of powerful monetary stimulus; we must keep monetary policy on track; we must

the targets that have been laid out," Mr. Olsen said.

"I'm pleased he determined not to reverse any of the tax cuts put in place in 1981," said Thomas Brophy, chairman of General Telephone & Electronics and chairman of the tax policy committee of the Business Roundtable, the chief lobbying arm of business leaders.

Mr. Brophy said that until he sees otherwise, he will accept the president's assurance of new spending cuts to reduce the expected deficits. He added that there can be a revival of confidence among business and Wall Street leaders if the president's program offers a credible promise of shrinking budget deficits after 1982.

"A gassy display of leadership" is the way Richard L. Lester, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, described Mr. Reagan's announcement that he

would not raise taxes or give up on additional spending cuts.

"I couldn't applaud more loudly the president for his courage and conviction," said Hicks B. Waldron, president of Heublein Inc.

The policies to pull America out of the doldrums are now in place," said Harry J. Gray, chairman and chief executive of United Technologies.

"I was very pleased that he maintained his steadfastness on his economic recovery program," said Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp New York.

Alan Greenspan, an economic consultant and informal adviser to the president, agreed. "A necessary condition for the president's program to succeed is that long-term interest rates must come down somewhat."

"The critical issue is not monetary policy, but fiscal policy," Mr. Green-

span said. "If the president can alter spending and tax receipts to reduce the deficit to \$100 billion, the implication will be that the deficit is no longer out of control, and I think long rates will fall."

Other economists, however, were concerned with what Mr. Reagan did not talk about.

"He (Mr. Reagan) did not really address the deficit issue at all," complained Otto Eckstein, president of the economic consulting firm Data Resources of Lexington, Mass. "You have to say that the deficits are going to grow and remain huge for several years, and that means higher interest rates."

"And that means continued bad news for the housing and automobile industries and the economy as a whole. He has refused to bite the bullet on taxes."

"It was like going to a three-ring circus, and they were having trouble

with the act in ring No. 1, so they tried to divert your attention to the other rings," said Donald Kataczak, an economist at Georgia State University, who is a frequent consultant to business and Wall Street.

The housing industry has been particularly hard hit by high interest rates and harsh criticism was heard from George Matters, president of U.S. Home Corp. of Houston.

Instead of explaining how his administration plans to deal with unemployment, Mr. Matters said, "he's standing there telling us, 'Here we have a brand new program and we want you to scurry around worrying about it instead of what you're worrying about now.' Well, what I want to know is: What's the rabbit he's going to pull out of the hat come June or July when he finally figures out that he was wrong?"

## NYSE Prices Soar; Dow Gains 21.59

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher in heavy trading Thursday as the Dow Jones industrial average scored its biggest one-day gain since March.

It surged 21.59 points to 864.25, its best gain since March 12, when the average rose 22.15 points. Volume surged to 66.69 million shares, up from the 50.06 million shares traded Wednesday. Advances led by a 5-to-1 margin.

Analysts attributed the market's surprising strength to several factors, including a technically overbought position and a belief that interest rates may have reached a peak.

Bond prices were higher in all sectors Thursday after a sharp downturn late Wednesday in the wake of the Treasury's announcement of unexpectedly high quarterly refunding plans. The rebound held despite the fact that the federal funds rate has charge each other for overnight loans was hovering at a high 14 percent.

"The bond market has been acting relatively well despite news that should have knocked it for a loop," Newton D. Zinder, senior vice president at E.F. Hutton, said.

"When it didn't decline any further today on news of the Treasury refinancing, it was a signal for the stock market."

Mr. Zinder said the bond market "appears to have reached a level of support where it is not going to fall any further."

Analysts have said any recovery in stock prices, battered most of this year, is tied to a bond market rebound in light of the sharp spread between stock and bond yields.

Market observers said traders also were encouraged the recession appears to be nearing its bottom on a predictable schedule. And they continued to be buoyed by Federal Reserve indications it will not tighten up further on the na-

## U.S. Productivity Plunged 7.2% For 4th Quarter

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. business productivity plunged at an annual rate of 7.2 percent during the final three months of 1981, the steepest quarterly decline in the 34 years the government has kept such records, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a



## Indonesian Oil Future Alarms World Bank

By Peter Griffiths

**Reuters** — Indonesia could become a net energy importer within 20 years unless it invests heavily in oil production and curbs internal demand, according to a confidential World Bank report.

The bank said that for the country of 150 million, "this scenario has severe implications for the balance of payments and the rate of economic growth."

### Fourfold Increase

The World Bank urged a four-fold increase in this decade in oil and gas exploration and development, substitution of liquid natural gas for kerosene, which accounts for more than a third of petroleum products consumed, and big boosts for the geothermal and hydroelectric and coal sectors.

The bank asked whether responsibility for domestic petroleum distribution, natural gas, and geothermal development is "not too heavy for a single organization."

It called for the government to look at the possibility of setting up subsidiary companies of Pertamina in the non-oil energy fields and to create an entirely separate agency for the rapid development of geothermal resources.

Pertamina, which is responsible for all petroleum activities in Indonesia, controls the operations of 31 foreign oil contractors and encompasses hydro, geothermal and gas programs.

The Bank of America predicted that declining energy exports would turn a 1980 current account surplus of \$2.9 billion into a deficit of \$11.2 billion by 1990.

Indonesia could be looking for a net capital inflow of at least \$30 billion from 1985 to 1990 to finance the current account deficit, the Bank of America said.

The program will lead to a 5 percent reduction in the company's worldwide labor force of 338,000, while the West German work force of 230,000 will fall by between 5 and 7 percent, Mr. Kiske said.

He told the annual press conference priority will be given to strengthening the company's earning power this year, adding production and development programs will be tightened.

A "comprehensive improvement" in results cannot be expected this year but the company is anxious to create the conditions for improvements in the years to come, he said.

Siemens earlier announced its world group net profit fell to 509 million DM in the year ending September, 1981, from 633 million DM the previous year, while parent company net profit fell to 481 million DM from 487 million DM over the same period.

Mr. Kiske said the company wants to deal with existing weaknesses especially in the loss-making components and data-processing sectors.

Siemens has already introduced a series of restructuring measures and would like to close its smaller works to concentrate production in other plants, he said.

### Contract With Japan

**TOKYO (Reuters)** — The Japan Indonesia Oil Co. said Thursday it will sign a 20-year contract soon to buy oil from Pertamina beginning next April.

The Japanese company did not elaborate, but industry sources said the company will buy an average 100,000 barrels a day of oil. They said the amount will be almost the same as the company's current 10-year contract with Pertamina, which is to expire in March, 1983. In 1981, Indonesia supplied 15.8 percent of Japan's oil.

## Wall Street Takes 2d Look at Oil Stocks

By George Anders

*AP-Dow Jones*

**NEW YORK** — Stock prices of smaller oil-exploration companies have plunged as much as 40 percent this month amid signs of weakening world oil prices. Yet talk of asset sales and mergers is beginning to stir interest in some of these companies.

"The trend isn't only for the Marathons and Conoco's of the world to get married," said W.E. Borsage, chairman of Texas General Resources, an oil and gas producer. "We're going to see this in the lower segment of the market as well." He also said he expects asset sales by smaller oil-service companies.

Texas General announced Wednesday that it had bought more than 300,000 shares of Wainoco Oil, while declining to say whether it might buy more. At the same time, Mr. Borsage said that "our rig company alone is worth what the stock is selling for today" and added that Texas General stock is selling for only 3 1/4 times its cash flow at about \$11.50 a share.

Among Wall Street oil analysts, Barry Sahgal of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said he is looking for "consolidation within the industry as a whole, with increased liquidation of assets that don't fit in." Among the companies he is watching are Dorchester Gas, Inexco, General American Oil and Southland Exploration.

It called for the government to look at the possibility of setting up subsidiary companies of Pertamina in the non-oil energy fields and to create an entirely separate agency for the rapid development of geothermal resources.

Pertamina, which is responsible for all petroleum activities in Indonesia, controls the operations of 31 foreign oil contractors and encompasses hydro, geothermal and gas programs.

The Bank of America predicted that declining energy exports would turn a 1980 current account surplus of \$2.9 billion into a deficit of \$11.2 billion by 1990.

Indonesia could be looking for a net capital inflow of at least \$30 billion from 1985 to 1990 to finance the current account deficit, the Bank of America said.

He told the annual press conference priority will be given to strengthening the company's earning power this year, adding production and development programs will be tightened.

A "comprehensive improvement" in results cannot be expected this year but the company is anxious to create the conditions for improvements in the years to come, he said.

Siemens earlier announced its world group net profit fell to 509 million DM in the year ending September, 1981, from 633 million DM the previous year, while parent company net profit fell to 481 million DM from 487 million DM over the same period.

Mr. Kiske said the company wants to deal with existing weaknesses especially in the loss-making components and data-processing sectors.

Siemens has already introduced a series of restructuring measures and would like to close its smaller works to concentrate production in other plants, he said.

as a candidate for possible asset sales. The company, which has a heavy debt load, is trying to renegotiate terms with its creditors.

Investor pessimism about oil-exploration companies "is really profound," Ms. Wright said. "People are throwing these stocks out the window. But their long-term fundamentals are very sound."

At Gruntal & Co., domestic oil stocks dominate the recommended list of Ignatius Teichberg, director of institutional research. Mr. Teichberg has drawn attention for his knack at picking merger candidates, including Conoco and Santa Fe International last year.

### Sales Appeal

His current favorites include Wainoco, Texas General Resources, Louisiana Land, Phillips Petroleum, Elmoint Oil and Texas International.

One indication of the appeal of asset sales came this week from Tesoro Petroleum, which announced plans to shed some assets in an effort to bolster its stock price. The stock was already hitting 52-week highs in anticipation of the announcement, and Mr. Sahgal said the disclosure "might have been disappointing to investors expecting a complete liquidation."

The company has unusually scattered operations, including U.S. coal, Indonesian oil exploration, and refining and oil services, and is not specifying what will go. But it has already indicated the coal properties are for sale, and analysts speculate that refineries in Alaska and Texas are also on the block.

"If we decide to sell the refineries, it will be easier to sell the Alaskan oil," said Thomas Kramer, a Tesoro vice president. In light of the refining glut in the lower 48 states, Tesoro is not ruling out closing the Texas plant, he said. Also possible is the sale of some oil-service operations to a major company already in the field, such as Halliburton or NL Industries, he added.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

### Canada

Bell Telephone of Canada

4th Quar.

1981

1980

Revenue.....

2,670,000

1,670,000

Profits.....

1,240

922

Per Share.....

0.99

0.49

Per Year.....

7,390,000

4,040,000

Profits.....

530,7

363,7

Per Share.....

2.97

2.00

### United States

Du Pont Canada

Year

1981

1980

Revenue.....

1,140,00

993,3

Profits.....

33,50

42,60

Per Share.....

4.23

5.38

Per Year.....

7,524,000

6,805,900

Profits.....

22,950,00

21,150,00

Per Share.....

7.00

7.00

### Japan

Sanyo Electric

Year

1981

1980

Revenue.....

752,400,0

680,590,0

Profits.....

23,950,0

21,150,0

Per Share.....

7.00

7.00

### United States

Cooper Industries

4th Quar.

1981

1980

Revenue.....

749,4

626,6

Profits.....

66,57

44,52

Per Share.....

1.40

0.93

Per Year.....

2,670,00

2,330,00

Profits.....

241,3

171,4

Per Share.....

3.65

3.37

4th Quar.

1981

1980

Revenue.....

1,470

1,410

Profits.....

507,00

500,00

Per Share.....

1.96

1.86

Per Year.....

1,982

1,981

Revenue.....

5,940

5,250

Per Share.....

5.19

5.12

### United States

St. Regis Paper

4th Quar.

1981

1980

Revenue.....

655,0

722,3

Profits.....

32,00

37,2

Per Share.....

## NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices Jan. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	96

## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

## **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

***(Continued from Back Page)***



## Walliser Wins Downhill to Lead Race for Women's Combined Title

By Nick Stout  
New York Times Service

**HAUS, Austria** — The victory was unfamiliar ground for Maria Walliser, an 18-year-old Swiss who before Thursday had not won a world class ski race. She was flanked by the joint runners-up — Doris De Agostini of Switzerland and Cindy Nelson of the United States — and photographers were jostling each other to record this opening result at the 1982 World Alpine Skiing Championships.

The show was meaningless, however, because it was only the downhill half of the women's combined. No medals will be awarded until the slalom half is run Monday. The winners will be decided on combined time differentials. Not only meaningless, but also deceptive. Many of the leading downhillers did not enter because they had no hope of being competitive at the follow-up slalom. And many who did enter clearly did not need to win.

### FISA Fines Racing Drivers, Threatens New Suspensions

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — The executive committee of the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) fined six Grand Prix drivers \$10,000 each and 23 others \$5,000 dollars on Thursday and threatened to suspend their licenses for several races over events at the South African Grand Prix.

The drivers' spokesman, Didier Pironi of France, said before the sanctions were announced a majority of the drivers refused to accept any sanctions, "even a simple reprimand," by FISA in the affair and would fight their case through civil courts if necessary. "We do not believe we broke any rules of the international sporting code," Pironi said.

The stiffest fines and possible suspensions were imposed on Pironi, Gilles Villeneuve of Canada, Frenchmen Alain Prost and Jacques Laffite and Italians Bruno Giacomelli and Riccardo Patrese whom FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said were also cited for their actions in a drivers' strike at last year's Belgian Grand Prix.

Their racing licenses could be withdrawn for five races anytime in the next two years in the event of further breaches of the rules, Balestre said.

All the other active Grand Prix drivers except Italian Teo Fabi and German Jochen Mass were fined \$5,000 with a possible two-race suspension over the next two years.

The 29 drivers, including France's Alain Prost, winner of last Saturday's South African Grand Prix at Kyalami, were suspended pending the FISA meeting for threatening to boycott the race.

Balestre said the executive committee agreed to study rephrasing of two articles of the Grand Prix drivers' so-called "super licenses," which the drivers oppose and

**McEnroe, in Bid For Indoor Title, Defeats Delatte**

The Associated Press

**PHILADELPHIA** — Top-seeded John McEnroe began his bid for the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championship by defeating unheralded Tracy Letts, 6-3, 6-1, in a first-round match Wednesday.

Letts, ranked No. 536 on the world computer listings, kept McEnroe, ranked No. 1 in the world, on the court for 1½ hours as seven of the 16 games went to deuce, and the seventh game of the first set went to deuce six times before McEnroe held service for a 5-2 lead.

In matches to advance to the quarterfinals, Vitas Gerulaitis stopped Steve Denton, 6-2, 6-4; Sandy Mayer beat Terry Moyer, 7-6, 6-4; John Sadril outlasted Tim Mayotte, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; and Kevin Curren defeated Van Winitzky, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

**Navratilova Wins Opener**

**CHICAGO (AP)** — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova opened her quest for a fourth consecutive title at the Avon Championships here by holding off Yvonne Vermaak, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, in first round play Wednesday.

In other matches, Billie Jean King defeated Kathy Jordan, 6-1, 6-4; Andrea Jaeger stopped JoAnne Russell, 6-1, 6-3, and Sylvia Hanika dispatched Pat Medrano, 6-0, 6-0; Wendy Turnbull ousted Peanut Louie, 6-3, 6-2; and Pam Shriver overpowered Pam Casale, 7-5, 6-2.

### Transactions

**BASKETBALL** — The Associated Press

**BOSTON** — Announced that Glen Hoffman, shortstop, agreed to terms.

**CLEVELAND** — Signed Jerry Dresner, infielder, to one-year contract.

**PHILADELPHIA** — Traded Larry Brown, shortstop, and Lynn Sanders, infielder, to the Chicago Cubs for two DeJesus shortstops.

**FOOTBALL** — National Football League

**CHICAGO** — Announced the retirement of Ted Marchibroda, offensive coordinator.

**CINCINNATI** — Announced the retirement of Red McCombs.

**DETROIT** — Hired Jim Kerasi research and development director.

**COLLEGE**

**MARYLAND** — Fired Ralph Freden, Joe Krivak and Jim Conroyshoff offensive coaches.

Among the top downhills not taking part were Holly Beth Flanders, Marie-Cecil Goss-Gaudenier and Gary Sorensen, all winners on the World Cup tour this year, and Cornelia Proll, whose sister Anemarie claimed nine championship medals during her impressive career. These and other women prefer to concentrate on the regular downhill scheduled for Saturday in Haus, about three miles from the principal resort of Schladming.

Many other downhills were absent because national teams were limited to four entrants. The thinned-out field permitted Erika Hess to put herself in an excellent position to win a gold medal in the combined, even though she finished in 12th place. Hess was only 1.13 seconds behind Walliser. As the reigning World Cup slalom champion this 19-year-old Swiss should be confident of finishing ahead of Walliser, De Agostini and Nelson by at least that much on Monday.

While there is more excitement for the spectators and more revenue for the organizers, there is also some grumbling among the skiers.

"The way they have it set up is a little bit hokey because they don't put the giant slalom in it and because they have moved the starting gate down in the downhill," said Christin Cooper, who with Nelson, had been considered the best U.S. prospects to win combination medals.

A good downhiller but a better slalomist, Cooper won her first World Cup race on Saturday, a slalom event in Berchtesgaden, West Germany. To win, Cooper shrugged off the pain of a fractured rib.

On Thursday, she finished 2.53 seconds behind Walliser, and attributed her 21st place to the misfortune of drawing start number six. "It was a disadvantage to be start in early because the flats were really slow up there and it was snowing at first," she said. "I skied better than I had been, and since I had been blowing the turns maybe I was a little overly cautious."

Nelson was also critical of the format. "There's a better way to do it," she said, "but I know I'm competitive so I have to go in for it. I'm certainly glad that I was second today. If they are going to hand out combined medals, then I'm not going to skip the races."

The World Championships continue with the downhill half of the men's combined Friday, and the regular men's and women's downhills over the weekend.

And major sponsors, who did not wish to be named, said they were not interested in any drivers except their stars racing in coming events. Ferrari and Alfa-Romeo have publicly supported their drivers by appealing the temporary suspensions, while Renault and Talbot-Ligier have given their drivers morale support.

"Public opinion via the press is overwhelmingly in favor of the drivers," said a major sponsor.

### Padres' Smith Blocks Trade to Cardinals for Templeton

The Associated Press

**SAN DIEGO** — Ozzie Smith, San Diego's all-star shortstop, has rejected a trade to St. Louis and expressed hopes that a long-term agreement can still be reached with the Padres.

Smith, who has a no-trade provision in his contract, blocked a deal announced in December that would have sent him to St. Louis in exchange for Garry Templeton, the Cardinals' all-star shortstop.

The deal was part of a four-player trade that also sent Cards outfielder Sito Lezcano to the Padres in exchange for right-hander Steve Munc.

"We gave him a chance to earn some more money, but we'd be crazy to go overboard," Peters said. "A man who can, with the proper application, become a complete player."

"We're sorry to see Doug go," Peters said of DeGennas. "However, we had two very good third basemen on our roster in Doug and young Cal Ripken."

Meanwhile, the Cubs will be traded Wednesday by traded shortstop Ivan DeJesus to the Philadelphia Phillies for Larry Bowa and youngster Kyne Sandberg.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a 36-year-old shortstop, batted .283 in 103 games in Philadelphia last season, knocked in 31 runs and stole 16 bases.

Sandberg, 22, is a second baseman and shortstop who also can play centerfield. He spent most of last season in the minor leagues.

The trade was deadlocked for some time because the Phillies insisted the Cubs throw in a pitcher such as Lee Smith or Bill Caudill.

DeJesus, 29, has been with the team since 1977, but slipped badly at the plate last year when he batted .194.

Bowa, a

